APPENDIX.

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 50, Motion for a Directed Verdict.

"(b) **Reservation of Decision on Motion.** Whenever a motion for a directed verdict made at the close of all the evidence is denied or for any reason is not granted, the court is deemed to have submitted the action to the jury subject to a later determination of the legal questions raised by the motion. Within 10 days after the reception of a verdict, a party who has moved for a directed verdict may move to have the verdict and any judgment entered thereon set aside and to have judgment entered in accordance with his motion for a directed verdict; or if a verdict was not returned such party, within 10 days after the jury has been discharged, may move for judgment in accordance with his motion for a directed verdict. A motion for a new trial may be joined with this motion, or a new trial may be prayed for in the alternative. If a verdict was returned the court may allow the judgment to stand or may reopen the judgment and either order a new trial or direct the entry of judgment as if the requested verdict had been directed. If no verdict was returned the court may direct the entry of judgment as if the requested verdict had been directed or may order a new trial."

Wisconsin Statutes, 1939, Chapter 246, Property Rights of Married Women.

"**Sec. 246.09. Insurance of husband, son, etc.** (1) Any married woman may, in her own name or in the name of a third person as her trustee, with his assent, cause to be insured for her sole use the life of her husband, son or other person for any definite period or for the natural life of such person; and any person, whether her husband or not, effecting any insurance on his own life or on the life of another may cause the same to be made payable or assign the policy to a married woman or to any person in trust for her or her benefit; and every such policy, when expressed to be for the benefit of or assigned or made payable to any married woman or any such trustee, shall be the sole and separate property of such married woman and shall inure to her separate use and benefit and that of her children, and in case of her surviving the period or term of such policy the amount of the insurance and all proceeds and avails therefrom shall be payable to her or

her trustee for her own use and benefit, free from the control, disposition or claims of her husband and of the person effecting or assigning such insurance and from the claims of their respective representatives and creditors and from the claims of her creditors, whether or not the right to change the beneficiary was reserved or permitted by the terms of the policy. The amount of such insurance proceeds and avails free from the control, disposition or claims of her creditors shall be limited to five thousand dollars. Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to affect or impair the right of the insured or person effecting such insurance to change the beneficiary of a policy in accordance with the terms thereof, where such right has been reserved." (Formerly Sec. 2347.)

Wisconsin Statutes, 1939, Sec. 272.18, Property Exempt from Execution.

"(19) **Life Insurance.** If a policy of insurance, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, is effected by any person on his own life or on another life, in favor of a person other than himself, or, except in cases of transfer with intent to defraud creditors, if a policy of life insurance is assigned or in any way made payable to any such person, the lawful beneficiary or assignee thereof, other than the insured or the person so effecting such insurance, or his executors or administrators, shall be entitled to its proceeds and avails against the creditors and representatives of the insured and of the person effecting the same, whether or not the right to change the beneficiary is reserved or permitted, and whether or not the policy is made payable to the person whose life is insured if the beneficiary or assignee shall predecease such person; * * *." (Remainder of Section not material.)